Priscipal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and led Cewley, Embassador of England at Paris. For Ressia—Court Orleft, Member of the Council de Empire, and Aid-le Camp-General of the England and Baron de Brunew, his Europear of Russia; and Baron de Brunew, his Europear of Russia; and Baron de Brunew, his Europear of Russia; and Minister Plenipotentiary to the immanic Confederation.

For Sarbusta—The Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, sestor of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

gestor of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

FOR TURKEY—All Pasha, Grand Vizier of his Masty the Sultan; and Mehemed Djemil Bey, his Em-

dor at Paris. he omission of Prussia from this list indicates that the omission of Prussia from this list indicates that the power will have no part in the Conferences, seld, however, Prussia gain admission, her representatives would be M. d'Alvendeben, who sat in the preden Conferences of 1851, and M. de Savigay, minister at Carlsruhe, accompanied by M. Balau, Ungerstand of Savigay of State for Foreign Affairs. sister at Carlsruhe, accompanied by M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

The Paris papers—and especially the Siecle—begin
a throw light on the question of the admission of
passis and the German States to the Conference.
Fe may briefly any that the substance of several ediinal hints is that the helligerent Powers, with Anuriaathe mediator, will alone discuss the first Four Points
estioned in the formal basis of negotiation (inasset as those points have reference to the war only);
if that in discussing the fifth article, having reference
the general interests of Europe, Prussia and the
forman States will claim participation. It is this
fish article which the Emperor Napoleon is reported
where assured the Emperor of Austria shall be interreted "Neither in the spirit of an attorney nor of a
second."—the latter expression being a palpable
just England.

at England. We find some other statements on this subject thus

We find some other statements on this subject thus: the Berlin Gazette de la Croix says that Prussia will sintain ber neutrality in the Euce of the Conference, and that she will not enter into any engagement tending is support the projects of the Western Powers against passa, but will await the course of events.

The London News correspondence from Vienna, sites that Prince Gorchakoff, when signing the protocol, sked that Prussia might be invited to take part in the Conferences. Count Buol supported the demand. The French and English envoys said they must refer the matter to their Governments. (Subsequent advices throw discredit on this statement.)

Correspondence from a source at Berlin thus desches the present attitude of the Prussian Cabinet:

a Nothing is changed touching the conditions on which Prussia seeks admission to the Conferences. She sprepared to resume her place upon her own terms,

sprepared to resume her place upon her own terms, the leading feature of which is carnest co-operation in the work of peace, but complete irresponsibility as regards consequences and chances."

[Perhaps this and the Siecle's account indicate, as

early as possible, the truth.) POSITION OF GERMANY.

A Berlin dispatch, dated on the evening of the 6th "Anxiety begins to be felt as to the manner in

"Anxiety begins to be fell as to the manner in which the Frankfort Diet will receive the Austrian appositions. It is believed that the secondary and minor German States will endeavor to avoid a definite resolution, but will seek to obtain the admission of a ninor German States will endeavor to avoid a definite resolution, but will seek to obtain the admission of a representative from the Diet at the Paris Conferences, and it is felt that this may throw an impediment in the way of Prussia, on the plea that she will be sufficiently represented in that manner. Prussia wishes to be invited, not only in her own interest, but as champion of the general interests of Germany. The statements, continually repeated, that the Cabinet of Berlin is indifferent about admission into the Conference may be taken as mere talk."

The Paris Pays says:

"Prussia, in view of the offer of the peace propositions for recognition in the Gernanic Diet, has merely raised some objections relative to the fifth point, which she considers to be too vague to be accepted without previous information as to its real meaning. She has asked that before any vote of the Diet the Allies of December 2 should come to an understanding in detail between themselves as to the value and bearing of the fifth point, so that Germany may know what she is about when she proceeds to discuss the matter. She indulges the hope that a difference may arise between France and England when it comes to the transformation of this article into a formal stipulation. Prussia is thus more exacting than Russia, who sathorized her Plenipotentiary to eign the protocol of February 1 without raising any difficulty as to the fifth point, the discussion of which is reserved for the Congress of Paris. The conduct of Prussia is, we must confess, to us a most obscure enigma." The Paris Pays says:

THE ALLIANCE IN DANGER. THE ALLIANCE IN PANGER.

The Paris Journal des Debats has a long and labored article to prove that up to the present point the interests of France and England are identical, but that a continuance of the war, either in the Baltic or in Asia, would only subserve the private interests of England.

STATE OF OPINION IN RUSSIA.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 6—6 p. m.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 27th
ult, describes the effect produced there by the news
of the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions. The following are extracts:

"To the astonishment—I should rather say the

To the astonishment—I should rather say the stupefaction—produced by the decision of the 16th of January have succeeded reflection and comments. People begin to discuss causes and results; and the consequence is that ideas of peace are becoming decidedly popular. The Grand Duke Constantine himself, the most warlike of the Imperial family, has grown quite conciliatory in his language. Conversing lately with the Military Commissioner of a foreign court at St. Petersburg. the Prince is said to have excourt at St. Petersburg. the Prince is said to have ex-pressed himself thus: 'After all, my brother Alexan-der has acted wisely in adhering to the proposition of Austria. Pence has, no doubt, its merit, and it puts a biop to the calamities Europe has suffered the last two years; it is, after all, a sort of glory which may be fully equal to any other.'

"'Your Highness feels, then,' was the reply, 'that

"Your Highness feels, then, was the reply, 'that the present war had great danger for Russia, and that the Muscovite Empire, isolated from the rest of Eusope, was approaching a catastrophe.

"Such is not my opinion,' rejoined the Grand Duke. 'Russia would have defended herself to the last with heroism; and in spite of the formidable preparations of the belligerent Powers, I am convinced that the next campaign in the Baltic would have conferred nothing on our adversaries. But the internal condition of the country has changed my sentiments, and I now think that the Emperor has adopted a prudent course."

tlent course."
"Now, if the opinions of the ostensible leader of the war party are modified to such an extent, you may judge of the change that has been produced among

At St. Petersburg Prince Alexander Menchikoff is "At St. Petersburg Prince Alexander Menchikoff is the only person of importance who indulges in recrim-inations. He asks why the aristocracy do not protest ngainst an act which he loudly condemns. The truth is, the aristocracy have borne all the weight of the war. They have suffered cruelly, and are likely to suffer long after the war shall have terminated. While fighting was the only order of the day—fighting for the orthodox faith of St. Vladimir; while the higher and lower classes of the clergy preached upon the defense of the nation, and promised the delights of eternal bilss to the martyrs of the faith; and, above all, while the Sovereign appeared disposed to confirm on the the Sovereign appeared disposed to confirm on the field of battle the ambition of his predecessors, the zobility, from patriotism and pride upheld the stanfield of battle the autotion of his predecessors, the nobility, from patriotism and pride upheld the standard of the Empire. All was fair and glorious in the beginning; the young nobles only saw in the war the means of adding military rank to their family titles. But it was soon felt that wer was exhausting Russia; that it afflicted evil on her greatest rescource, her agriculture; and that the blockade annihilated her foreign trade, which is indispensable to her immense expenditure and her credit, which is necessary to her mercantile operations.

** In spite of this Prince Menchikoff continues hostile to everything in the shape of an arrangement When he found that the Grand Duke Constantine him When he found that the Grand Duke Constanting makelf differed from him, he declared to all who approached him, that there was no longer a drop of Muscovite blood in the empire. During an audience with the Emper in he complained bitterly that the high and hoble policy of the Czar Nicholas, alone worthy of a true Muscovite, was abandoned. His visit had for its chieff it is said to be sained the propagatative of True Muscovite, was abandoned. His visit had for its object, it is said, to be named the representative of Sussia at the Congress of Paris. The Emperor positively refused to intrust so important a mission to the man who was the immediate cause of the war, and he dismissed Prince Menchkoff, telling him that it would have been much better and much more useful had he displayed at the battle of the Alma, where an opportunity was given for the display of real heroism, a renduct more in accordance with the haughtiness of his present language. This morning the Admiral made another attempt with the Grand Duke, with whom he has long been a favo-ite; but the Prince refused to receive him, and ordered him, through an alse-de-camp, to proceed to Cronstradt, to perform the duties which the Emperor had intrusted to him. What I mention relative to the sentiments of the nobility I mention relative to the sentiments of the nobility paly applies to the capital, or at most to this province. I lately stated that the news from the governments of the interior, as received by telegraph, was opposed to ideas of peace. Such is the case, and it is confirmed to the control of the case, and it is confirmed. ideas of peace. Such is the case, and it is confirmed by every post that comes from the provinces. It is in old Resin, particularly, that the greatest dissatisfaction is fell with the decision of the Czar. The people, though in a state of destitution, declare that Russia is lost, and that she is abandoned by the great Vladimir!

"The Czar, as I have already informed you, adopted the case of the case d himself, and without any one expecting it, the reso-tation to accept the Austrian propositions. This is

true beyond a doubt, though it is also true that he listened to the counsels of some prodect persons. The two Gorchakoffs have done much. The influence of the one who represents Russia at Vienna was great; and it is fortunate that the Caar has much confidence in his diplomatic experience and ability. Prince Michael Werenzoff, the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Crimen, did not wait for the last moment to explain to his master the real state of affairs. He also has much weight with the Emperor, and his arrival at St. Petersburg might be considered as a fortunate event by those who desire peace. He was at ence summoned to the Winter Palace, and had a long once summoned to the Winter Palace, and had a long and private andience with the Emperor. He visited the same day the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas and the War Minister. Before quitting Odessa for Moscow, and then St. Petersburg, he delivered over to Gen. Luders the powers he had been invested with. The active forces of Russia in the Peninsula are now estimated at about 60,000 mes—including the divisions of infinity, cavalry, artillery, grandiers, druschines of the milities of Kaluga and Kurak. The artillery possesses 280 field pieces. The Corps of Observation of Eupatoria, Theodosia, and Kertch, are not comprised in that amount. It was on the 18th that Gen. Luders assumed the command of the army of the south. On the following day Gen. Souhazonett—the same whose name so often gave occasion to the Em-

south. On the following day Gen. Southazonett—the same whose name so often gave occasion to the Emperor Nicholas for laughter, who used to pun on it thus: "Sois houndle, a to peur"—was recognized as General-in-Chief of the troops massed at Olessa. The Military Gerernor of this place, Gen. Krusenstern, has left for Si. Petersburg.

"The fears felt about M. de Orloff are unfounded the is an intelligent man, who, I am sure will be accepted. He is an intelligent man, who, I am sure, will be very cenciliating in the discussion which is about to open. M. Orloff is, no doubt, very punctilions and susceptible when the honor of his country is concerned: but he is among those reasonable nobles whose exaggerated succeptibility is not excited by the decision of their master. Of M. Brunow it is not necessary to say much. He is well known, and his reputation among

aropean diplomatists is excellent.
"The papers here have been much more moderate. The Abrille du Nord, generally so aggressive, and which only a isw days back thundered against Anstria, and her proposition, yesterday published an article quite couleur de rose. It now dwells on the sweets of peace and the henefits of agriculture. It begins thus:—'A rainbow of peace appears in the horizon,' &c.; and the Russian writer affirms that his nation and France have ever

n sisters.
In the chancelleries the activity is still great. Cou-"In the charcelleries the activity is still great. Couriers are constant" tispatched from our capital to the capitals of Euro, or to the principal towns of the provinces. At Odessa and Finland the prospect has produced the greatest enthusiasm.

"On the 20th the Emperor reviewed the reserves and the whole of the artillery. Hr was received with the warmest acclamations, and the popularity he enjoys is unquestionably owing to his decision of the 16th.

FROM THE CRIMEA. FROM THE CRIMEA.

Correspondence from the camp, Jan. 25, states that information had been received by the armies of the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions. At first the information was disbelieved, and when at length it was officially announced, a feeling of anxiety with respect to an armistice succeeded. Previous to the annouscement both the French and Engalish to the announcement both the French and Engalish armies were kept on the alert night and day in expectation of an attack by the Russians on the position at Beidar. Several magazines had been destroyed at Kamiesh. The Russians nominally keep up a smart fire from the north forts of Sevestopol. Some few little affairs had occurred, but none of consequence.

DEATH OF PRINCE PASHKIEWITCH. Gen. Prince Pashkiewitch died at Warsaw on morning of the 1st inst.

THE SULTAN CONFIRMS THE PROPOSED

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has approved the project of internal reform. The project contains ninetoen articles, and among these are provisions which render all the Christian subjects of the Porte eligible for public appointments. Separate and mixed tribunals are proposed for the administration of justice equally to Moslem and Christian. All persuasions may hold property on the same tenure. The police of the Empire is to be reorganized and estended. Provision is made for free education, and penerally the concessions are of the most ample and liberal kind. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe drew up the document, which was afterward modified and amended in repeated sessions of the Ottoman Council.

VARIOUS ITEMS. An Armenian church fell at Constantinople on the each of January, and killed or hurt about thirty

The British steam frighte Polyphenus was totally lost on the 29th ult., south of Hantsholm Light, on the morth-west const of Jutland. Master and fourteen men drowned. Currents and fog were the cause of the

drowned. Currents and fog were the cause of the accident.

The session of the Walinchian Divan for 1856 opened at Bacharest on the 14th uit. The Hospodar's Message mentions a surplus revenue the past year of 2,500,000. Government is in negotiation for the building of railways and the lighting of the capital.

Letters from Constantinople mention that the Anglo-German Legion is to be sent to Asia Minor.

The Official Gazette of Constantinople announces the Russian acceptance, and adds:

"The information that has some to our knowledge is to the effect, that the Binck Sea will henceforth present no danger to the empire. Half of Bessarabia, the menths of the Danube, and the fortresses of Ismael and Killia, will be restored to the Ottoman Empire. Reforms rendered necessary by the present state of things are also being prepared.

The Government of Hosse Cassel has instituted proceedings against certain of its subjects who have collisted men for the Anglo-German Legion.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION—EXTENDED PATRONAGE OF ROMAN CATHOLICS—BRITISH MERCHANTS IN RUSSIA.

The New Penasian Gazetie announces, from St. Petersburg, that after peace has been proclaimed the Czar will proceed to Moscow to be crowned.

The Emperor Alexander is said to have written an autograph letter to the Pope, mentioning that he is about to establish ten Roman Catholic Bishoprics in Poland and in the German colonies of the Voiga.

The London Times draws attention to the heavy restrictions under which British merchants resident in Russia are alone permitted to carry on business, and hopes the subject is worthy of the attention of the European Congress.

hopes the subject is worthy of the attention of the European Congress.

Petersburg journals mention the naming by the Caar of six screw steamers just launched at Archangel.

THE CZAR SEES A GHOST.

An extraordinary story is circulating in the Paris salons. Here it is: Toward the last days of January, 1854, the Czar Nicholas, alone in his study, saw all at once before him a monk of gigantic stature, of whom he instantly demanded what he wanted? The monk replied: "I have come to warn you. If you undertake this war from pure motives you will succeed: but if from your own personal ambition, you will fail, your armies will be vanquished, and you yourself will come to an untimely ead before the close of the war!" The Czar rushed at his visitor, and called the guards from the ante-chamber. The guards came and found the Czar clutching at thin air, and exclaiming: "The monk! the monk! who has seen him!" Prevent his escape." Such is the tole that was stealhifly whispered in St. Petersburg in the last days of January, 1854, and which was written on the 1st of February by a diplomatist then in Russia, and transmitted to Paris. THE CZAR SEES A GHOST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEFICIENCY IN THE REVENUE.

Official accounts of the revenue of Great Britain for the year to 31st December, 1855, have just been phblished. The income amounted to £63,364,605, and expenditure to £84,505,78s, leaving a deficiency on the year of over twenty-one millions pounds sterling. The London presses after going over the various items, are convinced that another loan of sixteen or twenty millions pounds must be immediately raised to meet current liabilities.

DONGS OF PARLIAMENT.

DONGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons petititions were crowding in against V. Scully's proposed bill to open the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays. The honorable gentleman had given notice that if his motion be unsuccessful, he will bring forward another to the effect that all the London club-houses be closed on the Sabbath. Sir Charles Napier has a notice of notion on the book for a select Committee to inquire into the operations of the British fleet in the Baltic in 1854 and 1856.

CREATION OF LIFE PEERAGES.

Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, moved that a copy of the letters patent purporting to create the Eight Honorable Sir James Parke a baron of the United Kingdom for life, be referred to a Committee of Privileges, with directions to examine and consider the same and report to the House. So far from his having any personal objection to Sir James Parke, he had, thirty years ago, recommended him as a suitable person to be raised to the peerage; but his objection to the creation was founded on the fact that no instance had occurred for 400 years in which a commoner had

before the House was formed into its present shape; but to make them precedents for the creation of the peccage to which he new called attention, would be a green violation of the Constitution.

Earl Granville defended the legality of the ap-

pointment, and adduced certain facts in support of his opinion.

Lord St. Leonards was ready to prove that the crea-

tion was illegal.

The Lord Chancelor declared distinctly that the

creation of this peerage was a legal act which entitled Lord Wensleydale to a writ of summons to sit in their Lordship's House.
Lord Campbell disapproved of the creation, and

hoped the inquiry of a committee would prove that the act was illegal. Earl Grey explained that no radical change in the

constitution of the House was contemplated, but merely to establish a procedent for occasionally giving admission to the Upper House.

The Earl of Derity supported the motion for a committee. He said it had been laid down from the earliest periods that the exence of the peerage was that it should be hereeitary. With the fall of the hereditary prompers would be carriford the hereditary monarchy.

Lord Brougham spoke for, and the Duke of Argyle

Bord Brougham spoke for, and the Duke of Argyle spainst the inquiry, after which it was referred to a committee by a vote of 138 against 105.

In the session of the 8th, Lord Campbell made reference to the decision of their Lordships the night before, in the Wemleydale Peerage case, and suggested that instead of the motion being referred to the Committee of Privileges, an address should be presented to the Committee of Privileges, an address should be presented. to the Queen, praying her Majesty to make the peer-

re hereditary.

The Earl of Derby, while agreeing is the abstract to this suggestion, could not undertake to declare the manner in which the vote of the House should be fol-

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The decree has appeared establishing the new order of merit. The order is to be styled the "Victoria Cross," and is to be given only to members of the army or ravy who distinguish themselves by individual acts of brav-ry in face of an enemy. A plain Maltese cress of bronze, with the motto "For Valor," is the decoration of the order, and it is to be bestowed indistinguish themselves. decoration of the order, and it is to be besteved into-criminately on efficers and private men. Beside the decoration, a pension of £10 per annum is attached to the order, with £5 for each additional clasp. The decoration is to be worn surpended on the left breast by a red ribbon for the army and blue for the navy. The decoration of the Order of the Bath has been hestowed during the past week on 75 officers of the army in the East.

stray in the East.

Mrs. Clarkson, relict of Thomas Clarkson, the late eminent Abolitionist, died on the 31st ult. at Playford Hall, near Ipswich, aged 83.

Mr. Stewart, Judge of the Admiralty Centr of Nova Scotia, had an interview with Secretary Labouchere, at the Colonial Office.

at the Colonial Office.

The great metropolitan convict prisons of Millbank and Pentonville are only halffull. This is attributed n ore to the drain out of the country of young men on the verge of crime to the war, than to any advance in

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, has Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred the honorary egree of Doctor of Laws on William H. Russell, The

degree of Tones' correspondent.
The inhabitants of the Mauritius have petitioned the

The inhabitants of the Mauritius have petitioned the Queen to restore them the Freuch language as the efficial language of their courts of justice.

As a commentary on Lord Clarendon's insolence to Mr.Buchanan, a letter from Hamburg in Le Nordgives an account of the mission of Dr. Rucker, who was sent to London by the three Hanse cities to assure the British Government of the falsehood of the allegations that was meterial year being a great discussed. By that war material was being exported thence to Rus-sia. Lord Clarendon received the envoy "in a manner "so little diplematic that a parallel is vainly sought in "history," while Lord Palmerston cried out in the midst of the explanation, "Why, you Hamburgers are "nothing but a set of smugglers!" All this, together with surdry threats made by the two Lords, has grievously wounded the feelings of the citizens of Hamburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A collision occurred in the Channel off Folkestone A collision occurred in the Channel off Folkestone, on Sunday evening, the 2d inst., between the iron screw steamer Mangerton, from Limerick to London, and the Jesephine Willis, 1,000 tuns, from London for New Zealand, with a valuable cargo and one hundred sonls on board. The steamer struck the saip amidships and cut her to the water's edge. Twenty-nine of the passengers and crew of the skip got on board the steamer. Some few afterward reached Folkestone. ne stemet.

a n boat, and reported the ship annk and about sixty
screens drowned.

The British Government refuse to allow the British

subjects who received the decoration of the legion of henor at the Paris Exposition to wear it in Britain. Another Arctic expedition is talked of, with the view of searching for the relics of Franklin and his party. On the 26th of May next, eleven years will

view of scarcing for the party. On the 26th of May next, cleven years will have elapsed since Franklin sailed from Sheerness.

Fifteen thousand pounds are already collected for the Nightingale Hospital for training nurses, and Miss Nightingale has chosen as her counsel Lord Elesmere, Sidney Herbert, Col. Jebb, Sir John McNeil, the Dean of Hereford, Mr. Bracebridge, and three physicians—Sir James Clark, Dr. Benes Jones, and Mr. Letters by the India and China mail are to hand.

The only noticeable article of news, additional to that published, is that the trial of Mr. Keenan, American Consul at Hong Kong, is postponed on account of the sickness of the Chief Justice.

The first report of Sir John McNeill and Col. Tullight the Commissioners and out last year by Lord.

The first report of Sr John McNeil and Col. ful-loch, the Commissioners sent out last year by Lord Pannaure to inquire into the state of the army in the Crimea, has just been issued. It bears date June 19, 1855, and has therefore been seven months in the kands of the Government. The scope of the report is that the Commissariat Department of the army should be re-unched.

Bark Main of Auckland, Clark, from Boston to Lon-Bark Manifol Aberland, Clark, non Boston to Lon-don, was abandoned, water-logged and with masts cut away, in lat. 40 20 N., lon. 51 58 W.; master and crew record by the American ship Equity, Captain Noyse, from Savannah, and landed at Liverpool on Friday,

FRANCE

Paris, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856. The probabilities of a coming peace are thought

to strengthen almost from day to day. The official announcements of the opening of conferences before the 20th of February at Paris, of the signing by the representatives of Russia, France, England and Austria of the protocol at Vienna confirm the bases of the general hope of peace. The steady rise of the public funds, the increased activity in almost every department of commerce and industry offer a striking proof of the degree of confidence with which it is looked for. A grain of doubt, however, qualifies faith in most minds, and some few ingenious skeptics will lay out to you what seem to them good reasons for thinking that Russia and the Allies will be at open war next Summer. For my own part, though in general I hold it better to write only as a reporter of the opinions of others, I do not mind in this case to offer one of my own. It is made up, not rashly, from sufficiently thoughtful and very wearisome perusal of much that has been written for the past ten days on the great question of the mement by well-informed, ingenious speculators. My fixed opinion is that we are seven days nearer to a peace than we were a week ago. Although I have not had access to the smallest source of original information since I last wrote on the Czar's motives for accepting the terms of the Allies—in fact, never was in correspondence with any of the St. Petersburg Cabinet—I still hold that the Czar's motive for accepting terms and desiring to make peace is the rational conviction that he can strengthen himself faster by the arts of civilization than by the art of war. That notion is a growing one. Public opinion, which is becoming more and more to be con-sidered by the rulers of the earth as their court of final appeal, is accepting this notion in all its meaning. It is hoped that the conferences about to be held in Paris, will be affected by the presence of public opinion in this direction, and that so it will become, to a degree that no other diplomatic conference ever has been, a Peace Congress. There is also some ground for hoping that its proceedings will be less clogged and clouded than the proceedings of diplomatic assemblies have been must to be a support of the conference of the confere final appeal, is accepting this notion in all its meanings of diplomatic assemblies have been wont to be, by the peculiar efiquette and rhetoric of old diplo-macy. Those old forms are falling into contempt. It is seen that the ab'est diplomacy of the past two years—the diplomacy of France—has expressed itself in the clearest, most intelligible phraseology. person to be raised to the peerage; but his objection to the creation was founded on the fact that no instance had occurred for 400 years in which a commoner had been raised to a seat in that House by a patent of peerage for life. No doubt such peerages were created

We have a striking modern instance of old fashesed diplomatic literature in the recent concer dat between Austria and Rome. No sooner is it signed than the interested parties disagree upon the interpretation of its provisions. Cardinal Wiseman, taking up its defense the other day against the "popular English prejudice," told his audience with an amusing naivete, that though the concorded was nothing but a simple treaty, nobody but adepts in ecclesiastical Latin could understand it. Ecclesiastical, diplomatic Latin, he said, was a language which the prefoundest student of the classics, and even of law Latin writers, could not understand.

There is a deal of idle talk in and out of the

journals just now on the question whether Prussia is to take part in the Paris conferences or only to be offered a chance of signing the definitive

treat. After, or cotemporaneous y with the negotiators, are to come, so rumor begins to say, such of their respective sovereigns as have not already made their trip to Paris. Alexander, the Sultan, Francis Joseph, and some of the Royal and ducal little ones from Germany. About the same time the new French prince-everybody is agreed that it shall be a prince—is expected. The story always goes that the Empress will be delivered at St. Cloud. She does not, but re-mains at the Tuileries. as policy requires that she should. The heir of France should first see light in the palace, which is, par excellence, the traditional residence of her rulers. A palace that today, when the Tuileries and Louvre are completed, one, is the largest, grandest palace of the world Critics may quarrel about its want of harmony its rupture of the rules, but the wealth of ornament, and the beauty of details, in the different parts of this immense edifice, excite the admiration of every spectator who will trust his own eye and sense rather than a critic's carping. The cost of the new parts of the building-the monument which Louis Napoleon has been raising to his memory for the last five yearshas been thus far twenty-seven and a half millions of france. To complete the work will require still about fourteen millions. You may calculate the political importance of this outlay as a means of pacifying Paris, when you learn that the first mentioned sum has paid, among other things, for 2,167,972 days' work. The soundness of the policy here displayed, however it may be judged by Americans and Englishmen, is hardly called in question here by friends or opponents of the existing Government. I spoke a moment ago of the wealth of ornament—to give any definite notion of it would be difficult for an artist in forms and words—for me, impossible. A little statement of figures will justify what I bave said in general, and may in itself interest the reader. The facades of the newly constructed portions of the Place du Carrousel and of the newly christened Place Napoleon-both these great squares being sin ply courts of the palace-are ornamented with single statues, cariatides, groups in full and figures in high and low relief, to the number of two hundred and sixty-one, executed by one hundred and fifty-five sculptors, at an expense of more than a

million and a half of francs [\$300,000].

With this magnificent monument, to show them and a grand baptismal ceremony, to which if peace and the Pope can be brought in aid, will be a coronation ceremony, the parvenu Emperor may excite the eavy of the proudest of his legitimately royal guests-and nothing will tickle the French more than that. If we can judge of their admiration of the man by the engerness with which they sue for admission to the imperial presence, many of our model American Republicans will be equally Pleased with his triumph in such case.

My old friend Poupard asks very embarrassing

questions about this eagerness of certain of our republicans to be permitted to dreet in queer rai-ment, for the sake of being looked at by an emperor. And Poupard, furthermere, is puzzled at American sympathy with autocratic Russia, as against France and England, and with imperial France as against constitutional England, and with Prussia and Austria, the real all es of Russia, as against German liberalism and Hungarian and Polish and Italian nationality. He is puzzled to learn that the most intelligent people in the world, with the best constitution in the world, cannot get themselves governed by that constitution; that the representatives of the most intelligent people in the world cannot form themselves into a legis lature after more than a bundred attempts to do so; that the great obstacle to their performance of functions for which alone they were chosen and are paid by the freest, only a if governed po-the world, is a dispute about Slavery; th same document, in which the freely chosen s man of the freest people in the world maintains absolutely the Freedom of the seas, contains an argun ent the drift of which is to defend Slavery on land. I am puzzled myself. I can only say to M. Peupard what Dickens's collateral neighbor at a New-York hotel said to him, when the great humerist expressed his surprise at seeing a gentle-man on the opposite side of the table pick his teeth with a fork: "Ah, you foreigners do not understand our institutions

The difficulty, by the way, which foreigners have in understanding our institutions and other matters of ours is quite remarkable. It impresses itself the more forcibly on an American mind from the fact that we have not the least difficulty in the world in understanding institutions, national characteristics, manners, etc. of any and all foreign nations A foreigner goes to the United States, remains there several years, and shows at the end of the time, whether he becomes a citizen and votes, or author and writes a book, that he cannot judge us rightly. An American, on the contrary, who landed at Liverpeol last menth, at Boulogue last week, will tell you definitely what all the English are, what all the French are. When he returns next June from his comprehensive tour through Egypt, Italy, Germany, and Russia, his mind is made up as to the respective peoples of those countries— sid, what is pleasant, is made up without prejudice and rightly. It is noticeable enough in this centexion that while the Englishare full of insular prejudice, beastful, and rude withal in their manwe, their descendants, are free from those de fects, which we replace by a broad cosmopolitism, ty modesty, and graceful politeness. Let any En-glishman who doubts the statement frequent the smeking-room of the Hotel du Louvre of ing when there is a full attendance of American

A portion of the Americans in Paris are preeventry on the 22d of this month. Our efficient riplematic representative near the Court of the Tuileries, assisted by his secretary of legation and his private secretary, are to be among the ball managers. Col. Wapatot informs me that "no "efforts will be spared to make it eminently re"efforts will be spared to make it eminently re"cherche and particle." To secure the former
quality, the tickets are put at \$5; the latter will
be represented by the star-sowed banner; -I say
star-sowed banner, rather than star-spangled, in accordance with the true state of our national funting. Wapehot, who is much interested that the thirg should be "recherché and done up brown"-for Wap-hot despises anything low as much as Aminidab does in Goldsmith's play, and expresses his septiments on the point in phrase too similar to Aminidab's to be here reported— Wapshot, I say, oddly enough thinks that French Wapshot, I say, oddly enough thinks that French charity balls are very ridiculous; yet he bolds that next to eating and drinking, there is no better way of doirg henor to the memory of a departed great men than dancing on his tembstone. That is no better totial way. At the same time it becomes the people at large to betoken their admiration and gratitude by erecting a large round house with a colossal chimney projecting from its roof. a colossal chimney projecting from its roof.

The Emperor is to treat the Plenipotentiaries to a The Princes Augusta Bonaparte, daughter of Prince The Princes Augusta Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, was married to her cousin, Prince Gabrielli, at the chapel of the Tuileries, the Emperer and Empress being present.

DENMARK.

The Diet of Holstein has voted the impeachment of the Minister School.

The trial of the ex-ministers is now proceeding.

SPAIN.

Maririd journals of the 89th ult. publish remore of

the discensive of a complete in the Basque provinces. but the discensive of Gozetic officially dominated any such conspincy exists.

The Minister of Pinance intends to withdraw the

The Minister of Pinance intends to withdraw the Lev in join thriff bit.

Lord Clarencen has notified Buron Rothschild and the other hoblers of Spanish Bonds, that the British Minister at Madrid will be instructed "to make "sects representations to the Spanish Government as "may induce them, without further delay, to recognize the just claims of the bondholders." Introducing bounded the bondholders. Not long since the mail diligence from Grenuda to Madrid was swelt down a stream; conductors and trassurgers perished.

passengers perished.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Emperor has notified that the revolutionary events of 1848-9, in the Loudance-Venetian Kingdom, shall be baried in oblivion, and roome be beneaforth disturbed for the part e took in those stirring times.

THE VIRY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

The Times, Feb. 9, in a leading article, reviews the course taken by the English Cabinet on the one hand and the Government of Washington on the other in reference to the existing difficulties; and, after remarking that even the humility we have shown must have its limits, concludes as follows: "We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be; but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms."

The London Daily News city article of Friday even-

The funds to day were firm, although business was less active. After rising [P cent. higher, prices cloud [P cent. higher than yesterday. In some quarters there is a disposition to restrict operations until after the arrival of the next packet from the United States, but the firmness of the market proves that no serious apprehensions are generally entertained as regards the pending dispute with the Government of that country. Money was more wanted in the Stock Exchange, at \$136 P cent on Government se-cutifics. At Paris, to-day, the price of the three per cents closed i P cent, lower than yesterday. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £3:9 773 in the stock of bullion. In the Railway Share market, to-day, there were several variations of in portance. North-Bastern stock rose about 2 P cent. on the declaration of a 41 P cent. dividend.

The London Times City Article of Friday evening

"The English funds have again been firm to day, and have closed at an advance of | on the prices of last evening, and there was a general tendency to imprevenent which was checked only by a pressure for nercy. The demand in the Stock Exchange is still t sintained, and in the Discount market nothing is done below rates. The Continental letters to-day mentien that at all the principal cities the rate of exchange en Lenden presented a very firm appearance. At Hau burg there is an increased demand for money and the rate of discount has returned to 5 P cent." The prespectus has been issued of an undertaking

with limited liability, to be called the National Discount Company. The proposed capital is £1,000,000, in al ares of £25, and the list of Directors is composed of business names. The transactions of the Company are to be of a similar character to those of the ectnt houses, and it is not to act in any respect as Court V. Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador has

become very popular at St. Petersburg. The prospeets of peace are generally regarded with great satisfaction. EDINBURGH ELECTION -Mr. Adam Black gained

the election by a large majority. The numbers at the c ose were: Black, 2,439; Douglass, 1,796-Black's ne jority, 643, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—At the close of the second day's poll, Mr. Walpele had received

31, and Mr. Denman 316. ROCHESTER ELECTION. - The polling was finally anneurced as follows: Martin, 547; Bodkin, 489.

HOUSEHOLD THOOPS IN THE CRINES -From the commencement of the war up to the present time the Guards have furnished to the army of the East: Offieers, 213; sergeants, 193; drummers, 82; rank and file, 5,799—total, 6,287. The amount of the loss on the battle field, in the trenches and from disease has been 1 field officer, 8 captains, 14 subalteras, 88 sergeants, 14 drummers, 1,873 rank and file. The total number of the Guards Brigade invalided as unfit for service in the Crimen has been 88 sergeants, 12 drummere, and 814 rank and file.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

For Asia.] Lendon, Friday, Fub. 8, 1836—5 r. M., The depression noticed in our last report continues in our Celerial and Ferrian France markets. Masky is in demand Fig. 10. Cohects leave off at 914 2914 for money and 914 4 for the account. Mexican Donlars 51, nominal. Bar vent 511. South American Doublooks 719. ceil 2 Al firm - 3.0 bars Honduras (chiefly silver) sold at 04 for orbitary to mideling; ordinary Black, 4/24/1; 155 Mexican Sulver, 5/272(7); 67 bars Teneride 4/24/1; 167 16 seed mid Elsek, and 3/263,11 for low to good Silver.

19. Marshan Silver, \$5750017, \$77 bags Teneritie 4, \$251, 15 for 16. to recent and Linck, and 3,525, 11, 16 r low to good silver. COFFEE—The narket has been ready but not active. 140 cereb. 1th bags Phartation Coylan realized \$1,0255, for low mid. to not help relievely the sect. 1th bags Phartation Coylan realized \$1,0255, for low mid. to not help cover, the sect. 55,00. Of 450 bags Native, only a few lots were taken at \$21,00 good ord. 110 page. Marshan went from \$8,020, for good ord. 110 page. Marshan went from \$8,020, for good ord. 110 page. Marshan and portion was disposed of at \$1,025, 00 page. Not. 1,025, 10 page. Marshan and portion was disposed of at \$1,02,00 page. Not. 1,025, 10 page. Marshan and portion was disposed of at \$1,02,00 page. Not. 1,025, 10 page. Marshan and 15,025, 10 page. Not. 1,025, 10 page. Marshan and 15,025, 10 page. Not. 1,025, 1

relaty market. Rape.—Foreign refines offers at \$50 proven over three of as \$5. Fish machine and unaltered. Cocoa is \$6.00 if for Cochan Falm \$5. Fish machine and unaltered. Cocoa wis very foat me the few parcels publicly offered were all bought in at 12; for Beaund. Francely, 5,000 bags hadden scharged hinds at 10,000 ill), and \$50 tous white of (Sping rhip mout) as 15.9, landed here; prices may be 15.0 lower.

before the least the matter of the last three the process may be questioned tower.

Here we have a dealine of the 2-d, to notice in Demorars, which has been odd at 2-d, proc.

Stocks—I sprent of 13-d bags Singapore Black, two thirds found by process 13-d bags 1-d, proc.

The cruzi 50-d bags fair feetched 4-d. Ginger 135 bags lanches have been placed from 41/2-30 for sensit to good bold. These two been placed from 41/2-30 for sensit to good bold. The cruzi 50-d bags Zambar have been taken from 44-2-7 in further to good.

Satteries—6-0 bags Bensal have been disposed of at auction at 51/2-2-2 for 71-9 cent, and 1.00 bags 10 for 2-d to 25 P cent refree to.

Second-The market has been extremely flat, with an absonce of the new on the part of the home trade; there are considerable excess for export, some of which have been privately one-tied at a decline of 1 [21] 6 upon hast week's rates. All the percels publicly offered have been bought in, with the exception of the following \$25 logs Marritins at \$37 for low mid. a few lets Ferners at \$26 [25] for good mid. beneat to mid. yellow, 150 to 10 for Florestee. The sales of West India are \$20 hids. Privately, 150 loss have been made of 1 700 loss clayed Manilia at \$38, 60 logs have been made of 1 700 loss clayed Manilia at \$38, 60 logs in the lemma of 1 percentage and \$30 hids. Privately, 150 logs crayed Manilia at \$38, 60 logs in the lemma of 1 percentage at \$20 hids good white at \$4/32 40,6 and 60 liths, fair brown Sariram at \$39, 400 logs low Pacalla, insured time of perfectled average, at \$25/1 and 600 tuns clayed Marilla Lamkro insured, at \$27.

Mid at \$25 a. A little instrumen has been done in Cuba at \$3/1. The following the spect of the perfectled at \$4/30 and \$4/30 tuns clayed the perfectled at \$4/30 and \$4/30 tuns clayed \$4/30 and \$4/30 and \$4/30 tuns clayed \$4/30 and \$4/30 tuns clayed \$4/30 and \$4/ ent retriction.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Aria | Liverpoot, Feb. 8, 1854.
The week's arrivals consist of 26 341 bush. Wheat, 62,914
bush Coax, and 9,623 bbis. Flows, from the States; with 7,509

ors. Witnest from Fgypt, and 800 qrs. and 2,000 sucks France of leave-grown Wire at sold furing the week are by shown a follow out of So, \$15 qm. from the pro-but the decrease arises from went of buyers, and

eaching work, but the decrease arises from wont of buyers, and not from Alminobled supplies.

In the high ming of this wood there appeared to be some slight supplies to the buyers, and the term of the buyers are supplied to the form of the buyers. It has been supplied to the form of the buyers are supplied to the buyers are supplied at 57 fe to 32 fe, and buyers are supplied to the buyers are supplied at 57 fe to 32 fe, and buyers are supplied to the buyers are supplied at 57 fe to 32 fe, and buyers are supplied at 57 fe to 32 fe, and buyers are supplied to the buyers at the property of the buyers at the buyers are supplied to the buy

has since been taken.

It are is in neverthe refull demand, and prices for fine sorts, which are relatively associate remain tolerably steady, but for orbitary descriptions a decline of of to by 4r to must be quested.

Form - Some small arrivade on one have proved of prairy good questey, one lave found havers at our quotations.

Baces what takes full prices, but receipts are still quite trifling, and, as they increase, a decline is to be expected.

I are is in the total demand, and greating brings 60; to 62; where the contract of the contract of the following states of the following sources and the contract of the following sources are sufficient to be a followed by the following sources and the following sources are sufficient to be followed by the following sources are sufficient to be sufficient to the following sources are sufficient to be sufficient to the following sources are sufficient to be sufficient to be sufficient to the following sufficient to the follow

We in retail. So he deterrated parcets have been seed at any to Mi.
Tallow much decreesed, and quotations nominal.
Rests in rather hetter request, and prices a shade higher.
Fars more lequired for and steary in price.
Corres—The market orgered firm, with an active demand, and condition of so until Wednesday; since then, with very freely offered stocks, however have delighed the damnage, and to-day "n hidding" qualities of lenty Orienza are selling at high to delight to be below the extreme rates of the early part of the week.
It hands and Mobile, being generally element than the Orienza are without chance. In Matchester business has been duly and trices have yielded elightly. "Midding" Orienza, \$445
Mobile, 5 11-16d. Utilends, 5 11-16d. 4c ft.

CITY ITEMS.

THE TRIAL OF MATSELL .- This trial, after exhibiting a teracity of life as remarkable as it has been tiresome, was concluded Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bredy all-wed the certificate of the Collector of Ambey to be put in as evidence, and the case was closed. Noyes then stated his points: first, that defendant was born an alien, a subject of Great Britain; seeondly, that he never was naturalized; thirdly, that his father never was naturalized so as to naturalize him; and, lastly, that the defendant was bound to prove his own poturalization, or a due naturalization of his parents, and that he had failed wholly to make any such proof. After a few introductory remarks, Mc. Brady, in summing up, stated that he did not consider t recessary to answer the allegation that Mr. Mateell was an alien. The naturalization of the elder Mateol, as it appeared from the records of the Marine Court, decided the question of his citizenship even if he were an alien. Mr. Brady cited a few authorities, and closed his argument within twenty minutes of com-mencing it. Mr. Noyes replied at greater length. He spoke of the heinousness of the offense which had been committed, and attributed the wouderful minuteness with which his past life had been traced to the interposition of Providence. He then reviewed the evidence in the case, and argued that the naturalisation of the elder Matsell, even if it were all that the defendant claimed, was not legal and sufficient. The decision of the Board was reserved.

THE LATE APORTION CASE .- The examination of Dr. Cobel, charged with causing the death of Catharine de Eruxue by producing an abortion, took place on Saturday, before Coroner Perry. The prisoner stated that he is a native of Germany, 56 years of age, by profession a physician, and resides at No. 113 Essex street. In relation to the charge against him, he said that it was false; that he never produced an abortion upon the deceased; that he administered to her for the purpose of curing her of dangerous irregularities in the system peculiar to females. He further stated that, to the best of his belief, she was not excleafe when she came to board with him, and that she charged him with committing a gross crime while she was in a state of frenzy, produced by taking some poisonous drugs without his knowledge. At the close of the examination, Dr. Cobel was committed to pricon to await the action of the Grand Jury.

City Mortality,-According to the official report of the City Inspector there were 387 deaths in this city during the last week, namely: 68 men, 64 wemen, 158 boys and 116 girls an increase of 10 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 8 doaths of apoplexy, 12 of bronchitis 53 of consumption, 7 of congestion of the lungs, 14 of inflammation of the lurgs, 4 of congestion of the brain, 25 of dropsy in the head, 6 of inflammation of the brain,9 of inflammation of the bowels, 34 of scarlet fever, 5 of typhus fever, 4 of disease of the heart, 7 of small-pox, 30 of convulsions (infantile), 14 of croup, 8 of debility (infantile), 18 of maraemus (infantile), 5 of measles, and 3 of hooping cough. There were 7 premature births, 39 cases of stillborn and 5 deaths from violent causes. Of the whole number 250 were under ten years of age, and 37 inmates of the public institutions. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c , 1; brain and nerves, 91; generative organs, 3; heart and blood vessels, 12; lungs, threat, &c , 108; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 1. stillborn and premature birth, 35; ston and other digestive organs, 46; uncertain seat and general fevers, 35; urinary organs, 2; old age, 3. The nativity table gives 192 natives of the United States, 47 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 11 of England, and the balance of various foreign countries.

DARING ASSAULT AND HOUSE ROBBERY .- A most daring rebbery and assault was committed on Saturday afternion at the house of Mr. James Levirille, No. 243 West Thirty-fifth street. It appears that two burgh is entered the house by means of false keys and were detected, soon after, by Mrs. Levirille in the act. of robbing the drawers of a bureau. She instantly raised an alarm, when one of the burglars, finding himself discovered, struck the lady three times on the head with a slung-shot knocking her senseless to the ficer. Mr. L. soon after made his appearance and was also struck by one of the scoundrels. Two of the Twentieth Ward Police then rushed in and secured one of the burglars in whose possession they found a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold spectroles and \$2.76 in money, the property of Mr. Levirille; also a burch of skeleton keys, lock-picks and a jimmy. The prisoner gave his name as John Andrews, a laborer, 25 years of age. He was identified as the one who con mitted the assaults, and was locked up at the Socand District Police Court for trial.

DISTURBANCE AMONG PENALES.-Lieut. Dalton, of the First Ward Police, was called to the tenement No. 46 Whitehall street on Saturday night, to settle a difficulty which was going on between three females. On reaching the house he found two of them, named Kate and Elizabeth Ryan, kicking and pounding the third, Johanna Roberts, whom they had beaten terri-bly. He arrested the offenders, and they were locked up to answer. A physician was called to attend the ajured woman, whose condition he pronounces to be

Mone Rowners .- On Saturday evening a gang f rowdies entered the store of F. Marrietto, No. 331 Seventh avenue, from which they stole some trifling ar icle, and when remonstrated with by the proprietor, one of them, named John McCarty, drew a ki stabled him in the arm. He was arrested and locked up, but his companions escaped.

CARD FROM MR CHANSTON.

A scurrificus article, evidently intended to injure me and the New-Yors Horel, has been indestioned printed in meast of the daily papers, giving the public to understand that I am in failing circumstances, and that I was shout to sell out or assign the hotel, formiture, &c. I so induced to notice it that the public may understand the facts.

Unifortunately for me I went into partnership with Cortic Indeen in Merch, 1844. In November following, having discovered that Judson had not only withdrawn more than he had put into the partnership as capital, but a farzer amount than could belong to him from the profits, and that he was hopelessly intended to the form the profits, and that he was hopelessly intended to the form the partnership on his own individual account. Subsequently, on the 5th December, 1854, thought out all his invest in the partnership, and out of mere kindness consented to give him and his wrife employment, so as is furnish them with the means to hive.

The c that period I have conducted the totel, met all its cusquence to premptly, and since his retirament have maintained ny credit, as well as that of the hotel, and painted creditors to endeavor to it ake me liable for his individual creditors to endeavor to it ake me liable for his individual creditors.

I never have contemplated to sell or assign the hotel, and

of the pages, because here being and her present diagraph and is to